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Money Management in the Universities

At no time in Canada's history has there been such widespread appreciation of the importance of universities and colleges in the development of this country, and such demonstrated recognition of their problems.

For their part, the Canadian institutions of higher learning are keenly aware of their responsibility for utilizing wisely and effectively the very substantial sums which are and will be available to them.

In his excellent study, *Financial Needs of Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1960*,[1] Dr. Edward F. Sheffield has summarized the present magnitude of the financial operations of Canadian higher education as follows:

"University operating costs totalled an estimated $144 million in 1959–60 and are increasing at the rate of 15% per annum. They are expected to be about $183 million in 1961–62.

"University construction will cost more than half a billion dollars between 1959 and 1965."

How is the responsibility for spending these vast sums being discharged? What means are being utilized to ensure effective money management?

* * *

The efforts being made comprise many different methods and forms and encompass the entire complex structure which is characteristic of the modern university:

1. Effective systems of budgetary control have been established and a continuous search has been carried on for methods of improvement—as deans and department heads will testify.

Although operating expenditures within the modern institution of higher learning originate in many different departments and divisions, control is assisted by the inherent nature of the institution. At the present time, approximately 70% of the operating budget is represented by wages and salaries (the bulk of this is remuneration of academic staff), and centralized control of wage and salary administration is relatively easy to achieve.

Another important element in the operating budget is the cost of the operation and maintenance of physical plant, and this too lends itself readily to centralized control.

Generally, the next most significant category of expense is that of apparatus and supplies for the academic departments — library books and journals, etc. While every care is taken to see that academic department heads have the greatest possible freedom in utilizing these funds within the official budget, effective accounting means are used to ensure that such freedom is not abused and that budget appropriations are used only for approved purposes.

In all Canadian institutions the preparation of the annual budget is being carried on with the greatest of care and on a most realistic basis. Various forms of pre-encumbrance accounting are being increasingly utilized to see that expenditures during the year are in accord with the budget. Additionally, centralized purchasing and, to the extent possible, central stores have been instituted to provide further economies and safeguards against wastage.

[1] *Published by the Canadian Universities Foundation, 1960.*

2. So that the greatest possible proportion of the annual operating budget may be made available for the basic purpose for which universities and colleges exist — instruction — the percentages devoted to administration and to operation and maintenance of physical plant have been not only held in recent years, but reduced — from 7.9% and 14.5% of the total in 1952–53 to 5.5% and 11.9% respectively in 1958–59, the latest year for which complete data are available.[3]

3. Every effort has been made to maintain auxiliary enterprises such as food services and residences on a self-supporting basis, and to make certain that service departments such as maintenance shops, instruments and photographic services are operated in the most efficient manner.

4. New sources of revenue have been sought: municipalities, corporations, foundations, individuals and alumni.

5. Careful attention has been paid to the amounts recoverable from outside and associated organizations for services rendered, so that the amounts received from them may meet the full costs involved.

6. The management of investment portfolios has been conducted with ever increasing emphasis on the maximum possible return consistent with safety of principal. As well, every possible advantage has been taken of the income possibilities to be realized from the temporary investment of idle current funds and from the pooling of investments where the trusts concerned make this possible.

7. Administrative methods and procedures with reference to the universities' financial operations are being streamlined and modernized and the most modern accounting systems and installations introduced, even including the use of electronic computers where such has been justified.

Wage and salary administration has been materially improved. Formal salary ranges have been introduced with reference to most categories of staff and, with respect to non-academic staff, job evaluation studies are conducted by many of the larger institutions.

8. Capital programmes have been planned on a 5 to 12-year basis, with definite priorities established and the means of financing each project carefully considered long before commitments have to be undertaken. Unfortunately, the inability of governments to provide long-range assurance of capital support has presented problems to many institutions in this important area of capital planning.

9. Because each new building will result in an annual charge, ever after, of three to four percent of its cost—for heat, light, power and normal repairs—space utilization studies are being carried out on a widespread basis, not only with reference to existing buildings but, as well, with reference to those contemplated. On the basis of exhaustive studies, standards of area for private offices, for classrooms, for laboratories and for residence bedrooms, etc., have been established in many instances, and every effort is being made to eliminate frills in new buildings.

10. Centralized time-tabling of lecture rooms and of standard undergraduate laboratories, on the principle that these should be made available for all possible needs rather than those of just one department, has reduced substantially the requirements for new and additional space in these two categories.

11. Summer and evening usage of physical plant has been encouraged, and many institutions have lengthened the academic day by one hour or more. Some universities have succeeded in designing laboratories in reasonably specialized fields which may serve the requirements of two and even three separate departments.

* * *

Much has been accomplished. New studies of an even more fundamental character, however, are now being undertaken by academic staffs and administrative officers. These will require the wholehearted cooperation and efforts of all connected with and interested in Canadian universities and colleges, and will seek answers to such questions as these:

- How may academic manpower, the scarcest resource the universities and colleges now possess, be conserved? How may it be utilized most effectively in terms of teaching loads, class sizes, curricula, etc., and what should be the balance between teaching and research?
- To what extent can unnecessary duplication of special facilities—costly professional faculties and schools and even more costly graduate work—be avoided?
- How large should an individual institution be permitted to grow? Is there an optimum size for a particular type of university or college? To what extent should future expansion be obtained through increasing the size of existing institutions, and to what degree through the establishment of new?

—Ross B. Willis and Frank R. Stone

[3] Canadian Association of University Business Officers, *Analysis of Statements of Operating Income and Expenditure*, 1952–53, 1958–59.

Canada Council Policy on University Capital Grants

The Canada Council has modified its list of universities and colleges eligible for capital grants and imposed a time limit on applications.

In January all institutions which had been on the eligible list for grants from the Canada Council's $50 million University Capital Grants Fund, established in 1957, were informed of the policy which will govern distribution of the balance of the principal sum. By January 1961, grants made totalled $24 million and $14 million had been earmarked for institutions in the Province of Quebec, leaving $12 million for institutions in other provinces. No decision has yet been made regarding disposition of interest and profits earned by the Fund.

The Council's statement read, in part, as follows:

The Council's list of eligible institutions up to now has been identical with the list used by the National Conference of Canadian Universities and its successor, the Canadian Universities Foundation, in distributing the annual federal grant. The measures which the Council has adopted modify this list to some extent and impose a time limit on the application for grants. The revised policies are as follows:

1. Institutions on the Council's eligible list which have not made an application before June 30, 1961, will be removed from the list. This ruling will not apply at this time to institutions in the Province of Quebec where special circumstances have prevailed and still obtain.
2. All institutions on the list which consist of only one professional faculty—Law, Theology, Engineering, Agriculture, Social Work, and the like —have been removed from the list. (The Faculty of Arts is not considered a professional faculty.)
3. Institutions which came or may come into existence after December 1, 1960, will not be placed on the eligible list.
4. The allotments which the Council makes to institutions on the eligible list shall be fixed in accordance with the registration figures as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for either December 1, 1956, or December 1, 1959, whichever, when used as the basis for calculating the allotment, gives the larger figure.
5. If an institution has drawn down its full entitlement according to the 1956 registration figures, it can apply for an increase in its allotment if the calculation based on the 1959 registration allows for a larger sum. Such an increase should preferably be used for a new and eligible building.

Admission to the universities

A report entitled "Admission to University—the Current Situation," was presented on January 31 to a meeting of the registrars of Ontario and Quebec universities at McMaster University, by Edward F. Sheffield, Research Officer of the Canadian Universities Foundation. These are the conclusions:

Universities are becoming increasingly selective but there is assurance that, at least for several years, there will be sufficient places for qualified matriculants. Some universities are nearing capacity in certain faculties, but most are increasing their facilities and new institutions are providing additional places.

- "Most universities require for matriculation an average mark higher than the minimum necessary for the secondary school diploma."
- "Few universities require matriculants to present standing in Latin or Greek."
- "Two-thirds of the universities made changes in their admission requirements between 1958 and 1960, and most of these changes made it more difficult for applicants to qualify."
- "In 1960, academically qualified Canadian students had little difficulty in gaining admission to university. The rate at which facilities are being expanded in every province indicates that this will continue to be the case for at least several years."
- "Multiple applications do not yet constitute an administrative problem in Canadian universities."

Copies of the seven-page mimeographed report may be obtained on request to the Canadian Universities Foundation, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4.

News

University enrolment, 1960-61

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that full-time undergraduate and graduate enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges totals 114,000 this year. This is an increase of 11.8% over the 1959–60 estimate of 102,000, and of 3.9% over the projected 1960–61 enrolment figure published in October 1959 by the Canadian Universities Foundation.

Percentage increases by region were: Atlantic Provinces, 10.4%; Quebec, 12.8%; Ontario, 9.2%; Western Provinces, 13.8%.

By comparison with 1959–60, enrolment increases of more than 20% were reported in library science, physical and health education, journalism, optometry, physical and occupational therapy, music, and social work. **Graduate enrolment is up 24.5%;** undergraduate arts and science, 15%; engineering, 3.3%. Decreases were recorded in law, fine and applied arts, forestry and medicine.

Enrolment of men (86,500) is 10.8% greater than in 1959–60, and 1.8% higher than CUF's projected figure. **Enrolment of women (27,500) is up 17.3% and exceeds the projected figure by 11.3%.**

Details will be published soon in the DBS report on *Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges — Inscriptions d'automne aux universités et collèges — 1960.*

Change of name

The Séminaire Marie-Médiatrice, Montreal, has changed its name to **Collège Saint-Paul,** and Notre Dame College, Nelson, B.C., is now known as **Notre Dame University College.**

NHA loans for student residences

Bill C-42, *An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954,* was given royal assent on December 2 and on the 16th of that month the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation issued a memorandum for the guidance of applicants for loans.

By this Act, Parliament made available the sum of $50 million for loans to universities to assist in the construction of student residences. A loan may not exceed 90% of the cost of the project and may not be greater than $7,000 per student accommodated. It may be for a term not exceeding 50 years and the current rate of interest is 5⅛%.

During the debate in the House of Commons there was some evidence that the Government proposed to establish an exclusive list of eligible universities. In order to clarify the position of the NCCUC, the Chairman of CUF wrote to the PM informing him that the request made by CUF was on behalf of all 95 universities and colleges eligible to receive federal university grants. In fact, CMHC has not established a list of eligible universities and is prepared to consider on their merits applications from degree-conferring universities and their affiliates.

By February 1, two loans (to Brandon College and the University of British Columbia) had been approved and seven other applications (from Acadia, Assumption, King's, New Brunswick, Victoria College, B.C., University of Waterloo and Waterloo University College) were being processed.

Les universités jésuites proposées

Une controverse a fait rage au sujet du projet de la Compagnie de Jésus d'établir une université de langue française, l'Université Sainte-Marie, à Montréal. La Compagnie de Jésus présente sa cause dans une brochure intitulée: *Mémoire concernant la création de l'Université Sainte-Marie* (Montréal, Direction générale des études pour les collèges de la Compagnie de Jésus au Canada français, 1960. 30pp.). L'Association des professeurs de l'Université de Montréal a invoqué des arguments à l'encontre de cette proposition dans *L'Université dit NON aux Jésuites* (Montréal, Editions de l'Homme, 1961. 158pp. $1.00).

L'octroi projeté d'une charte universitaire au Collège Loyola, institution de langue anglaise dirigée également par les Jésuites, à Montréal, a fait l'objet de beaucoup moins d'opposition. Le Collège vient de publier une brochure intitulée: *Loyola—yesterday College, today University* (1961, 21pp.).

L'Assemblée législative de Québec est saisie des projets de loi portant constitution des deux universités.

. . . . encore une autre, à Trois-Rivières?

Un projet de loi prévoyant la création de **l'Université de Trois-Rivières** a été déposé à Québec le 12 janvier par une corporation civile composée du supérieur du Séminaire de Trois-Rivières, du supérieur du Séminaire Sainte-Marie de Shawinigan et d'autres personnalités religieuses et laïques.

NCCUC meeting in 1961

The regular 1961 meeting of the NCCUC will be held at McGill University, Montreal, June 8, 9 and 10.

Per capita grants, 1960 - 61

Federal grants amounting to $19,008,000 were distributed in January, by the Canadian Universities Foundation, to 85 universities and colleges in nine provinces. As was the case in 1958–59 and 1959–60 the amount available was calculated at the rate of $1.50 per capita of the population of the provinces.

Eligible students numbered 71,707, an increase of 11.7% over the numbers in the same nine provinces in 1959–60. The average grant per student in these provinces decreased from $309 in 1958–59 to $290 in 1959–60 and $265 in 1960–61.

In accordance with legislation passed by the parliaments of Canada and Quebec in 1960, the universities and colleges of Quebec received provincial rather than federal grants in January, 1961. These amounted to $8,547,000, calculated at the rate of $1.75 per capita of the population of the Province at June 1, 1957 (the figure published in the latest edition of the Quebec *Statistical Year Book*). The enrolment base was that of Dec. 1, 1959 and the average grant per student was $257.

By abatement of corporation income tax, the indirect cost of the Quebec grants to the Government of Canada, at $1.50 per capita of the Province's population at June 1, 1960, will be $7,659,000. The total direct and indirect federal contribution for university grants in 1960–61 will amount, therefore, to $26,667,000. The total in 1959–60 was $26,112,000.

Regina College

The University of Saskatchewan plans to expand its constituent junior college in Regina so that by 1965 it will be possible to prepare for a general Arts degree there. The second year of the three-year course is to be added in 1961–62.

Academic vacancies, List No. 3

The third listing of academic vacancies in member institutions of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges will be released February 15, and the fourth on April 15.

Copies may be had on request to the Secretary, Canadian Universities Foundation, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4.

Tuition fees to be tax deductible

When presenting his supplementary budget to the House of Commons on December 20, the Hon. Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, said:

"Some students, while pursuing their university courses, earn sufficient money to incur an income tax liability. I am proposing that a student in full time attendance at a university, if he is proceeding towards a degree, be allowed to deduct the tuition fees he pays to the university when computing his taxable income.

"The income tax law already provides special assistance to parents who are supporting children at university by allowing them to claim a deduction in respect of such children even after they have attained the age of twenty-one years. However, if the student of any age has income in excess of $950 he ceases to qualify as a dependent, and his parent then forfeits the $500 exemption otherwise accorded to him by the law, even though he may be giving financial support to the student. I propose that the student's tuition fees be allowed as a deduction from his earnings in determining whether he qualifies as a dependent. If his income after deduction of his fees falls below $950 the parent will recover the $500 exemption."

"These changes will become effective on January 1, 1961."

More universities for Ontario

In December, bills for the creation of three universities in Northern Ontario were given first reading in the Legislative Assembly.

Thorneloe University (Anglican) is proposed for Sudbury, holding in abeyance its degree-conferring powers, except in theology, while in federation with the nondenominational Laurentian University of Sudbury. In this respect it would be similar to Huntington University (United Church) and the Université de Sudbury (Roman Catholic-Jesuit).

Northeastern University of Ontario (nondenominational) is proposed for North Bay. Also in North Bay it is proposed that North Bay College (Roman Catholic-Resurrectionist) be raised from junior college to university status with the name **The University of North Bay College.** It would hold in abeyance its degree-conferring powers, except in theology, while in federation with Northeastern.

Trent College (nondenominational) was recently incorporated by letters patent as a junior college in Peterborough, and hopes to begin teaching in 1962. It has a Board of Advisors composed of M. St. A. Woodside, Principal of University College, University of Toronto; J. M. Blackburn, Professor of Psychology and Head of the Department, Queen's University; and Frank Stiling, Dean of Arts and Science and Principal of University College, University of Western Ontario.

St. Paul's United College (United Church) has been incorporated in Waterloo. It is to be a residential institution, like Renison College (Anglican), affiliated to the University of Waterloo.

University TV programmes

TV courses for credit towards a degree are being offered by three Canadian universities this session: Laurentian University of Sudbury with CKSO-TV (economics and littérature française), University of Toronto with CBLT (Russian language) and McMaster University with CHCH-TV (biology). In all cases, TV lectures are supplemented by seminars or tutorials on campus.

In order to give viewers a better understanding of the nature and role of universities, McMaster University and CHCH-TV began, January 15, a Sunday afternoon series of nine programmes entitled "University: Life and Learning."

Evening student activities

The first International Conference of Evening Student Councils was held December 9–11 at Sir George Williams University, Montreal. Attended by representatives of 14 universities and colleges, most of them in the US, it resulted in the creation of the International Association of Evening Student Councils.

Economists urge alteration in management of Bank of Canada

Early in December a group of economists, most of them on university faculties, wrote to the Minister of Finance to tell him that they had "lost confidence in the ability of the Bank of Canada under its present management to play its proper role in ameliorating and resolving" Canada's current economic difficulties.

Referring to the letter, the Minister said in the House of Commons: " . . . this is a free country and I presume that professors of economics have the same right as anyone else to express their views on matters of current interest. . . In this present case I must say that while the indictment is rather sweeping, the letter is somewhat lacking in any statement of the grounds of the indictment. . . "

The Governor of the Bank said nothing. The press had a field day.

Increased federal assistance for training in technology

The *Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act*, replacing the *Vocational Training Co-ordination Act*, was given royal assent on December 20. It provides that agreements may be entered into between the Government of Canada and any province, for a period not exceeding six years, for payment by Canada of from 50 to 75% of the costs of technical and vocational training in the province —the proportion varying for different types of training.

"For the training of persons in the skills of science or technology and the application thereof, except where such training is designed for university credit," the federal contribution is to be 50% of the operating cost, including the cost of student assistance provided. In addition, Canada will contribute (effective December 20, 1960) 75% of capital expenditure on training facilities incurred before April 1, 1963, and 50% thereafter.

The Dominion - Provincial Student Aid Programme, by which bursaries or loans are provided for university students, is continued without change.

Canada Council asks for more funds

The Canada Council has asked the Government of Canada to "take the necessary steps to establish" an increase in the Council's annual income from $2.9 million to $3.4 million.

In a 14-page brief presented in November it documented the need for an additional $250,000 annually for its scholarships and fellowships programme and a similar additional amount for grants to organizations representing the country's developing arts.

Foreign students

In the year 1958–59 there were 5,987 foreign students from over 100 countries attending Canadian universities and colleges, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (*DBS Weekly Bulletin*, Dec. 23, 1960). They accounted for 6.3% of total full-time enrolment. Included were 2,662 from Commonwealth countries and 1,983 from the US.

Ghanian contract for UBC

The University of British Columbia has contracted with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations of the United Nations to staff and supervise for three years a new institute of community planning in Ghana. This is the first or one of the first ventures of this sort undertaken by a Canadian university under contract.

University-Government transfer of pension credits

An amendment of the *Public Service Superannuation Act* (given royal assent July 14, 1960) provides for the first time that reciprocal agreements for the transfer of pension fund contributions and pensionable service credits may be entered into between the Government of Canada and universities or other institutions of learning.

Inquiries about details and procedures should be directed to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

Publications

Pre-college guidance

You and University, a new unit by Prof. Morgan D. Parmenter in the Canadian Guidance Series (Toronto, The Guidance Centre, Ontario College of Education, 1960. 104pp. 85¢) is a text-workbook designed to help senior secondary school students and their parents make effective plans for attendance at university.

Topics discussed include: Why consider university? Should *you* go to university? Selecting the course and the university. What is available? Gaining admission. Financing a university education. Succeeding after you are in.

Prévisions des inscriptions dans Québec

M. Jean-M. Beauchemin signale, dans le *Bulletin de la Fédération des Collèges Classiques*, livraison de novembre 1960, que les inscriptions dans les universités du Québec passeront vraisemblablement de 34,000 en 1960 à 68,000 en 1970 et à 80,000–110,000 en 1975. Dans la livraison de décembre du *Bulletin*, il indique que les inscriptions dans les collèges classiques, qui s'établissaient à 39,000 en 1960, atteindront peut-être 80,000 en 1975.

University correspondence courses

The 1960–61 edition of *Canadian Correspondence Courses for University Credit* (18pp.) is now available from the Department of University Extension and Adult Education of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. It was prepared for the Canadian Association of Directors of Extension and Summer School, and lists courses offered by 11 institutions.

Dons du personnel religieux aux collèges classiques

Un article intitulé "Contribution de l'Eglise à l'enseignement classique" par l'abbé Gilles Beauchemin du Séminaire de Rimouski (*Bulletin de la Fédération des Collèges Classiques*, décembre 1960) fait rapport des résultats d'une étude exécutée par la Fédération. En 1957–1958, l'Eglise a contribué pour 6.7 millions de dollars aux recettes de 50 collèges classiques, dont 5.6 millions de dollars représentant la valeur estimative des services non rémunérés du personnel religieux, éducatif, administratif et auxiliaire. Ce total de 6.7 millions de dollars constituait 39 p. 100 des recettes des collèges cette année-là.

Government by laymen

Dr. W. P. Thompson, President Emeritus of the University of Saskatchewan, counters the arguments for university government by professors, in "University Government," *The C.A.U.T. Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 2, December 1960, pp. 4–6.

He points out that faculty members really have a great deal to do with university administration and that to substitute them for laymen on the board of governors would weaken the university.

Education finance

In its first comprehensive *Survey of Education Finance—Les finances de l'enseignement, 1954–56* (Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. 62pp. 75¢) the Dominion Bureau of Statistics presents data on expenditures on education, and sources of funds. Several sections deal specifically with higher education, and refer to the fiscal years 1954–55, 1955–56 and 1956–57.

Estimated operating costs of universities, colleges, teacher-training institutions and institutes of technology rose in those years from $101 million to $116 million and accounted for about 13% of total expenditures on education and training.

A longer period is covered in *Educational Finance in Canada, 1946–1958*, published by the Canadian Teachers' Federation (Ottawa, 1960. 51pp.). It stresses trends and comparisons in "educational cost, load and effort" but makes little specific reference to higher education.

More technicians in training

A report on *Canadian Technical Institutes — full-time day enrolment and staff as of October 1960* (prepared in the Vocational Education and Training Section, Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for distribution by the Executive and Professional Division, National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Ottawa, 1960, 10pp.) shows that full-time post-secondary enrolment in 29 institutes of technology was 9,443 in the fall of 1960, an increase of 13.6% over the previous year.

Graduates and employment opportunities

Supply and Demand—University Graduates, 1960–61 (Ottawa, National Employment Service, 1960. 20pp. Free) is a booklet "designed to advise employers, and university students due to graduate in 1961, what may be expected in terms of potential manpower, employment opportunities, and starting salary probabilities, next spring."

It is expected that about eight per cent more students will qualify for degrees in 1961 than in 1960. Employment opportunities are likely to be good in most fields, with starting salaries ranging from a little less than $300 to something over $400 a month.

Plan de pension et d'assurance-groupe de la FCC

La Fédération des Collèges Classiques a introduit un plan de pension, d'assurance-santé et d'assurance-vie à l'avantage de ses institutions affiliées. Le plan de pension comportera des placements dans des actions ainsi que dans des titres à revenu garanti. Les membres pourront conserver leur plan de pension lorsqu'ils passent d'un collège à un autre. Les modalités du plan font l'objet d'un article de Conrad Galipeau dans le *Bulletin de la Fédération des Collèges Classiques*, décembre 1960.

Faculty salaries

In "Some Views on Salary Setting" (*The C.A.U.T. Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 2, December 1960, pp. 18–28), Prof. W. B. Cunningham of Mount Allison University suggests the elements of a policy which would result in salaries which are both adequate and equitable.

On p. 32 of the same issue is printed a "Corrected Schedule of Minimum Salaries in Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1960–61." Toronto, UBC and Victoria top the list, with minima of $12,000 for full professors, $9,000 for associate professors and $7,000 for assistant professors. Acadia, at the bottom, has minima which are less than half those of the leaders.

University library statistics

Data concerning 32 university and college libraries and the four library schools are published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in *Survey of Libraries, Part II: Academic Libraries — Relevé des bibliothèques, Partie II: Bibliothèques scolaires — 1958–59* (Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. 54pp. 75¢).

"The 32 university libraries reported a total stock of 6,040,556, or 75 volumes per full-time student. Current operating expenditutes of the libraries amount to $4,022,494, or $48.20 per full-time student."

McGill University Press

Robin Farr, Director of the new McGill University Press, discusses the role of such an institution in an article entitled "McGill's Publishing Arm" (*The McGill News*, Winter 1960, pp. 23–25). In addition he outlines the policy of the Press and describes the procedures adopted for putting that policy to work.

Fund-raising by universities

The Industrial Foundation on Education (76 Church Street, Toronto 1) has issued a supplement to its May 1960 report on *Public Fund-Raising by Canadian Universities and Colleges* — in Issue No. 13, December 1960, of its *News Letter*. Details are given of the campaigns of individual universities and colleges since 1941. These have yielded more than $132 million.

University adult education

One in 25 of the adults in Canada participated in organized adult education in 1959–60, and 15% of these took advantage of services provided by universities and colleges. This information was obtained by a recent Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey of a one per cent sample of the population 14 years of age and over. Details are given in the *DBS Daily Bulletin*, Vol. 28, No. 50, Dec. 16, 1960, pp. 17–18.

Canadian students in the USA

On the basis of information gathered by the Institute of International Education, New York, the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, will publish soon a *Directory of Canadians Studying in Higher Institutions in the United States, 1959–60*. For each student is given his name, home address, year in which he began his studies, academic status (undergraduate, graduate or special student), year of birth, and US institution attended. The directory is published in sections, by field. The complete directory or any section may be had on request to the Department of Labour.

Editorial Notes

• Contributors to this issue are **Ross B. Willis,** Comptroller of the University of Western Ontario, and **Frank R. Stone,** Vice-President (Administration) of the University of Toronto.

• In the note headed "Wishful thinking?" on p. 4 of the December issue of *UA* the second paragraph should read: "The Ontario Department of Education has estimated . . . that of the youngsters who entered Grade 9 in *1954* . . . "

• Publications mentioned in *UA* may be consulted in or borrowed from the Canadian Universities Foundation library. Purchase orders should be sent to the appropriate publishers. A list of documents published by CUF will be supplied on request.

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